THE

Board of Trade Journal.

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The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, **Basinghall Street**, London, E.C. — registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, London**;" Code, **5th Edition A.B.C.**; telephone number, **12807 Central.** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 243.

Attention is directed to the Sample Room at the above address, the latest additions to which are the following:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal." Date.	Page.
Bean Oil from Japan	22nd Oct. 1908	184
Filasse produced from Ramie fibre	15th " "	129
Copper Ore from Trebizond	" " "	128
Natal grown Maize	" " "	130
Cloaks and Jacket worn at Mosul	24th Sept. "	606
Tobacco-seeds from Smyrna...	17th " "	577
Cotton Prints of Spanish origin sold at Adrianople ...	10th " "	532
Braces of French make, and Hinge, Knife and Fork of American make, sold in Bahia	3rd " "	466
Ramie Fabrics woven in Wuchang	" " "	487
Rope and Twine manufactured from the Caranday Palm in Argentina...	16th July "	136
Shelf Hardware of American make sold in Canada ...	" " "	107
Polishing Grass from Antung	" " "	139
Antimony refined at Wuchow	2nd " "	35
Cigar and Cigarette Holders made from Coquilho Nuts grown in Brazil	25th June "	662
Bolts and Wire-cutting Pincers of German make, sold in Yokohama	4th " "	491
Native-made Woollens from Konia...	28th May "	467
Paper Pulp manufactured in Trinidad from "Megass" ...	" " "	471
Coffee produced in Angola	21st " "	419

*** Particulars are given on p. 213 respecting the Register of British firms who may desire to receive **Confidential Information** relative to their respective trades.

Trade Enquiry Offices have been established at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., by the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and Queensland. Statements of the objects and work of these Offices, and of other Colonial Enquiry Offices, will be found on pp. 243-4.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

CANADA.

Commercial Enquiries.

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A correspondent in Scotland, who mentions his ability to place on the market all kinds of **canned goods, &c.**, wishes to hear from Canadian exporters who may desire representation in Great Britain.

A London firm wish to get into touch with some Canadian miners and exporters of **molybdenite, cobalt** and **mica**, for which they have an outlet.

An enquiry has been received from a London firm for the names of some Canadian firms willing to represent them for the sale of **building materials, sanitary ware, &c.** They are also interested in a **patent flux**, and would like to hear from brass-founders in Canada likely to be interested.

A Lancashire firm dealing in **cochineal** wish to increase business connections with Canada.

Enquiry is made by a Liverpool firm exporting **basic slag phosphate** for the names of parties in Canada willing to take up their representation.

A London firm handling **jute and hemp yarns, Scotch hessian burlaps, baggings, twines** and **leather cloth** wish to increase business connections with Canada.

An enquiry has been received from a London firm for the names of **mining firms** in Canada requiring representation in Great Britain.

A London firm wish to hear from Canadian exporters of **dowels** with a view to business.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A manufacturers' agent at Hamilton (Ontario) is desirous of securing further agencies of United Kingdom firms. He is interested in **paper** and **twine, hessians** and **jute goods, paper boxes, stationery, soap, laundry supplies, grocers' specialities, &c.**

Enquiry is made by a Vancouver correspondent for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of **electrical engineering and light mechanical appliances**; also small **steam, gas and oil engines** for electric light plant, who may require representation in British Columbia.

Note—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

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The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained :—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm who are buyers of **graphite** would be glad to

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

receive samples and prices from Canadian producers who are in a position to make regular shipments.

An enquiry has been received for the names of Canadian manufacturers of **wood-pulp** who are in a position to do export business.

A London firm wish to get into communication with Canadian producers of **cobalt ore** who are seeking export trade.

A Midlands firm manufacturing a special **electrical fuse and wire** are prepared to offer their sole Canadian agency to some resident electrical firm possessing the necessary connection.

A London firm would like to get into communication with Canadian importers of **soap**.

A Midlands firm who are buyers of **iron ores**, according to special analyses, invite correspondence from Canadian producers who are in a position to ship regular supplies.

A South of England firm manufacturing **gloves** and **mittens** seek suitable Canadian resident agents.

A London firm desire the addresses of Canadian importers of **paraffin wax**.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A firm in St. John, New Brunswick, desire quotations for a large quantity of **telegraph wire**, and ask to be placed in direct correspondence with United Kingdom manufacturers who wish to tender.

A Canadian company manufacturing high grade **rock elm and maple tool and implement handles** invite correspondence from United Kingdom importers of these goods who purchase in carload lots.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

Telephone Material.

The Board of Trade have received from their Correspondent at Melbourne (Mr. M. Hirsch), a copy of the specification and conditions for the supply of coin attachments for telephones, required by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, tenders for which will be received up to 3 p.m. on 22nd December.

The conditions and specification may be seen by British makers on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Enquiry for Gold and Silver Concentrates and Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead Ores.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are notified by the Swansea Chamber of Commerce that a firm in that city who are large buyers of gold and silver concentrates, also gold, silver, copper and lead ores for smelting purposes, desire to be placed in communication with sellers in Australia.

Communications referring to this enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Swansea, England.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Electric Lighting and Generating Plant.

The "Australian Mining Standard and Electrical Record" of 16th September states that at a recent meeting of the Electric Lighting Committee of the Sydney Municipal Council, the City Electrical Engineer advised the installation of additional generating and converting plant in order to cope with the increasing demand. He submitted the following estimate:—Two 4,000 kw. generators at 22,000*l.*, 44,000*l.*; one 400 kw. generator, 2,750*l.*; one 400 kw. transformer, 450*l.*; switchgear (at power-house), 2,480*l.*; crane, 850*l.*; boilers with superheaters and stokers, five at 2,600*l.*, 13,000*l.*; pipework, valves, feed pumps, economisers, tanks, &c., 7,230*l.*; coal and ash conveyor, 1,900*l.*; sub-station motor generators, three at 3,200*l.*, 9,600*l.*; sub-station switch-gear, 1,150*l.*; a total of 83,410*l.* The City Building Surveyor reported that the requirements in the proposed extension of the generating station at Pyrmont, providing additional engine-room and boiler-house space, coal bunkers, chimney stack, and extension of the underground conduits, floors, foundations, flues, &c., would involve the following expenditure:—Buildings, 40,000*l.*; chimney-stack, 3,600*l.*; extension of conduit, 3,400*l.*; total, 47,000*l.*

The Committee decided to recommend that specifications be prepared, and that application be made to Parliament for power to borrow a further 250,000*l.* for electric lighting purposes.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Quay Construction.

The "Straits Budget" (Singapore) of 24th September states that the Legislative Council have approved a proposed expenditure of 20,000 dols. and 3,000 dols. respectively for the construction of a steel quay in front of shed No. 4, Government Wharves, Penang, and for concreting and raising the floor of that shed.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT.

Coal, Benzine, and Petroleum.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) has forwarded copies of the conditions of tender in connection with the supply of the following materials required by the Coast Guard Administration for the year 1909:—

1. The supply of Cardiff and Newcastle coal, small and large, the approximate quantities required being 1,500 tons of Cardiff and 50 tons of Newcastle at Alexandria, 600 tons (Cardiff) at Port Said, and 1,300 tons (Cardiff) at Suez. A provisional deposit of £E 100 will be required, to be increased by the successful tenderer to a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the total value of the contract as soon as the adjudication is determined.

2. The supply of benzine or gazoline, the approximate quantities required being 8 tons at Alexandria, 12 tons at Port Said, and 4 tons at Suez. A provisional deposit of £E 30 will be required, to be increased by the successful tenderer to a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the total value of the contract as soon as the adjudication is determined.

3. The supply of petroleum, the approximate quantities required being 30 tons at Alexandria, 40 tons at Port Said and 5 tons at Suez. A provisional deposit £ E 20 will be required to be increased by the successful tenderer to a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the total value of the contract as soon as the adjudication is determined.

Tenders must be made upon stamped paper* and enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for," &c., as the case may be. They will be received by the Director General, Coast Guard Administration, Cairo, up to noon on 10th December.

Tenderers for the above contracts must be persons residing or having legal representatives in Egypt and must state their address in their offers.

Copies of the conditions may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Wind Mill and Oil Engine Pumping Installation.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 14th October states that the Egyptian Ministry of Finance announces that tenders in sealed envelopes will be received by the Director of Stores, Coast Guard Administration, Alexandria, up to noon on the 20th November, 1908, for supplying and fixing a wind mill and oil engine pumping installation at Sidi Barrani. Contract conditions can be seen at the Headquarters of the Administration, Bab-el-Louk, Cairo, as well as at the office of the Director of Stores, Arsenal Alexandria.

* Obtainable from Lieut.-Col. J. H. Western, C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA.

Harbour Works: Ice Breakers.

According to the "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 9th October, the Russian Minister of Commerce has formulated an extensive scheme of harbour improvements and enlargements which will embrace nearly all Russian ports. It is stated that next year's programme will include, in the north, the deepening of the channel leading into Archangel, the construction of a coaling dock in the port of St. Petersburg, the re-building of the quay at Riga, and also, if means are forthcoming, the deepening of the harbour at Reval by 30 ft.; whilst at Odessa, Kherson and Mariupol in the south comprehensive harbour improvements are contemplated. The Minister of Trade and Commerce is reported as drawing special attention to the need for increasing the number of ice-breakers, in order to prolong the period of navigation in some instances and to extend it throughout the winter in others.

Railway Concession.

According to the "Bollettino delle Finanze" (Rome) of 15th October the Rajaesan-Uralsk Railway Company have petitioned the Russian Government for a concession for the construction of a railway from Uralsk to Semi-Palatinsk with a Government guarantee. The length of the new line would be about 2,000 versts (over 1,200 miles), and the work would entail an expenditure of 100,000,000 roubles (about 10,625,000*l.*).

DENMARK.

Copper Lamps.

The Acting British Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. C. H. Funch, M.V.O.) has forwarded copies of the conditions and specifications relating to a call for tenders for the supply of 1,000 copper lamps for the Copenhagen Light Department. Tenders should be marked "Tilbud paa Levering af Kobberlygter" and should reach Direktören for Belysningsväsenet, Raadhuset, Copenhagen, before mid-day on the 7th November.

The conditions and specification may be examined by British makers on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NETHERLANDS.

Floating Dry Dock, &c.

The "Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels" (Brussels) of 28th October announces that the Provincial Administration at Harlem invite tenders for the construction of an iron floating dry dock and for the supply of three booms, one raft, and one floating dam for the said dry dock. The whole is intended for the fishing port at Ymuiden.

The upset price for the dry dock is 85,000 florins (7,083*l.*); and for the remainder of the material 9,900 florins (825*l.*). Tenders will be opened on 19th November.

Openings for British Trade.

BELGIUM.

Cement Bridge.

The "Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels" (Brussels) of 25th October announces that tenders will be opened at midday on the 18th December at the office of the Provincial Government, Mons, for the purpose of re-adjudicating the contract for the construction of a reinforced concrete bridge over the Escaut at Escanaffles.

Tenders, enclosed in a double envelope, must be addressed to "M. le Gouverneur du Hainaut, Mons," and must reach their destination not later than the first post on 15th December.

Further information may be obtained from "M. Jaumin, Inspecteur provincial de la Voirie Vicinale, rue du Gouvernement, 15, Mons"; and copy of the specification and conditions may be procured for 60 centimes (6*d.*), and the plans for 6.50 francs (5*s.* 5*d.*) from the "Musée Commercial, Brussels," or from the "Gouvernement Provincial, Mons."

FRANCE (INDO-CHINA).

Water Works.

The French "Journal Officiel" of 18th October publishes a decree, dated 12th October, instructing the Ministry of the Colonies to arrange for the commencement of work in connection with the bringing of water into the town of Chandernagor and its distribution thereat, work for which an expenditure of 500,000 francs (20,000*l.*) has been authorised.

PORTUGAL.

Fish Market.

H.M. Consul at Lisbon (Mr. P. A. Somers Cocks) reports that tenders for the construction and working of a fish market at the south of the Caes de Sodré railway station, including the provision of modern refrigerating machinery and arrangements for separate chambers, will be received by the Lisbon Municipality up to 1 p.m. on the 26th November.

A copy of the conditions (in French), with a plan of the proposed building, may be examined by British contractors on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Railway Plant.

The "Diario do Governo" of 24th October contains a notice to the effect that plans for the construction of a branch from Aveiro to Rio Agneda of the Valle do Vouga railway, prepared by the concessionaires of that line, have been approved by the Government. The length of new line will be about 12¾ kilometres.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY.

Railway Station.

H.M. Consul-General at Florence (Major W. P. Chapman) in his report for 1907 (*Foreign Office, Annual Series, No.* 4,118) states that a project has been decided upon for the enlargement of the central railway station of that city at an estimate of 880,000*l**. It will consist of the erection of a central building, with large waiting rooms, offices, &c., and of two lateral buildings, the one on the right for the arrival of passenger trains and the other on the left for the mails, luggage, and other special services. The permanent way between the two lateral buildings will be furnished with departure platforms and six railway tracks. The central building will be erected much further back in order that the square fronting the station may be enlarged. To obtain sufficient room for the lateral buildings on the right side the houses in the Via Valfonda (side of the station) will be pulled down. A new station at the end of the Cascine will be built to serve as a junction and the station at Rifredi will be considerably enlarged.

Tunnel Construction.

In the "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 9th October appears a notice to the effect that the Administration of the Italian State Railways in Rome have invited tenders for the construction of a tunnel designed to link up the East Harbour with the railway stations of Piazza Principe and Piazza Brignole in Genoa.

Tenders, which must be accompanied by a provisional deposit of 200,000 lire (8,000*l*.), will be opened on the 11th December, and should be addressed to the "Amministrazione delle Ferrovie dello Stato, Rome." Local representation is practically necessary.

TURKEY.

The following notes on the import trade in cotton and woollen goods at Erzeroum are extracted from the report (*Foreign Office, Annual Series*, 4,115) on that Consular District for the year 1907 by H.M. Consul at Erzeroum (Mr. H. S. Shipley, C.M.G.):—

Cotton Goods.

In the article to which the preponderance of the United Kingdom in the import trade is almost solely due, viz., cotton goods of all kinds, foreign competition has in recent years made itself seriously felt. This is especially the case with prints, of which the United Kingdom formerly possessed the monopoly in the Erzeroum

* By a clerical error this figure appears in the report (p. 26) as 88,000*l*., but the Consul-General has written pointing out that this is an error, the correct figure being 880,000*l*.

Openings for British Trade.

TURKEY—*continued.*

market until the introduction of a German article called "bazen,"* the reason of the success of which is not due to any deterioration in the quality of British prints, but to the fact that owing to the coldness of the climate, even in summer (Erzeroum is over 6,000 feet above the sea level), preference is given to it by the inhabitants as being of thicker material. The demand for the British makes of velours flannelette has fallen off, although offered at the same price as the Italian article.* The Kurds, it appears, who are the chief purchasers of this velours flannelette, insist that the colours should be exceedingly bright and gaudy with the reverse side plain, as in the Italian pattern. The German article* in the same class of goods is sold at a somewhat higher price. The demand for velours flannelette increases steadily, the importation in 1907 being as much as 25 per cent. more than that of the preceding year.

The great majority of the orders for cotton goods are still placed on the old lines, viz., through the medium of the large wholesale houses at Constantinople. This, it is alleged by the Erzeroum merchants, is inconvenient and is a cause, moreover, of considerable expense, as it entails a visit every year to the former city. The reason appears to be that much easier terms of payment are accorded by the Constantinople houses than is the case with British firms, and a further and perhaps more important consideration is that the Erzeroum buyer, when at Constantinople, can choose for himself from the patterns which he considers are more likely to attract his customers. Unless, therefore, depôts of samples could be established at Erzeroum or Trebizond, there is no probability of the present system of ordering goods being discontinued.

The British Vice-Consul at Van is informed that in that district also Italians and Germans have lately been entering into competition with their cottons. He has forwarded samples* of the German and Italian cottons for which there is a demand in Van, which are of a variety that is not supplied by the United Kingdom. In all other varieties of cottons he is informed that the United Kingdom holds the market.

Woollens.

The British Vice-Consul at Diarbekir (Mr. W. B. Heard) reports that the value of woollens imported at that port in 1907 (48,500*l.*) was about the same as in the preceding year. Brown knitted cardigan jackets find an increasing sale; the material known as "shal" also finds a good market there, and might with advantage be copied by British manufacturers. (*Foreign Office, Annual Series*, 4,115.)

* Samples may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

CHILE.

Railway Construction.

Referring to the notice on p. 59 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th October relative to a call for tenders for the construction of the railway between Arica (Chile) and La Paz (Bolivia), H.M. Legation have forwarded an extract with translation from the "Diario Oficial" of 7th September containing the official decree calling for tenders for this work. The work is divided into five sections, viz. (*a*) from Arica to the 85th kilometre; (*b*) from the 85th to the 115th kilometre; (*c*) from the 115th kilometre to the Bolivian frontier; (*d*) from the Bolivian frontier to the 355th kilometre; (*e*) from the 355th kilometre to La Paz. Tenderers must state, in addition to the sum total of their tenders, the price of each of the five sections of the line. Materials, machinery, tools, &c. are to be exempt from Customs and other duties. Tenders must be accompanied by a draft for 50,000*l.* made out to the order of the Chilian Government. Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Under Secretary of State for Industry and Public Works (*Subsecretaría del Ministerio de Industria i Obras Públicas*), Santiago, at 3 p.m. on 1st December, 1908.

BRAZIL.

Telephone Material..

The "Diario Official" of 26th September contains a decree authorising the transference to Messrs. Guinle & Co. of a concession granted to Eduardo Pellew Wilson for the installation and working of telephone lines and apparatus in the town of Bahia.

The "Diario," containing a copy of the terms of the contract, may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Railway Plant.

The "Diario Official" of the 6th October contains a copy of a Decree authorising the Ministry of Industry, Ways and Public Works to contract with Senhor Luiz Soares de Gouvea for the construction of a railway from Taipu to Caico. The material to be imported from abroad for the construction of this railway includes: iron superstructure for bridges and viaducts, rails and accessories, rolling stock, telegraph apparatus and wire, machinery for workshops, water supply apparatus, &c. Work is to be begun within three months of the date of signing the contract.

The "Diario," which contains a copy of the contract, may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

ARGENTINA.

Warehouse Construction.

The "Boletin Oficial" of 18th September contains a copy of a decree approving plans prepared by the Seccion de Obras Hidraulicas of the Ministerio de Obras Publicas for the construction of warehouses to cover an area of 236,400 square metres in the port of Buenos Aires. The Ministerio de Obras Publicas are authorised to invite tenders for the work.

Dredging Plant.

The same "Boletin" contains a copy of a decree granting a concession to Señores Wattinne, Bossut y Fils to extract sand from a bank formed in the river Parana. The concessionaires agree to extract not less than 1,000 cubic metres of sand per month.

Railway Plant.

The "Boletin Oficial" of 25th September, contains a copy of a Decree granting a concession to Senores Jauregul y Cia. for the construction and exploitation of a railway from the coast at Mar del Plata to Rufino (Santa Fe) *via* Balcarce, Tandil, Azul, Olavarvia, Bolivar, Pehuajo, Lincoln, General Pintos and General Villegas.

Plans are to be presented for the approval of the Government within 18 months, work is to be begun within six months after approval is given, and the whole work is to be completed within three years from the date of beginning work.

The "Boletin Oficial" of 29th September contains a copy f a decree granting a concession to Senores Francisco Doll y Cia for the construction and working of the following railway lines :—

(*a*) Between General Acha, and Puerto San Antonic crossing the Rio Colorado near Juan de Grey and the Rio Negro near Rincon de Sarmiento.

(*b*) Between Salliquelo and Puerto San Antonio crossing the Rio Negro at Colonia Pringles.

(*c*) Between General Acha and Bahia Blanca.

(*d*) A branch of the line General Acha—Puerto San Antonic.

(*e*) A branch of the line Salliquelo— Puerto San Antonio.

Plans must be presented within six months for approval of the Government, and construction must be begun within six months after this approval has been obtained; the whole work is to be completed within five years.

Drainage Materials.

The "Boletin Oficial" of 28th September contains a decree authorising the Argentine Government to carry out drainage works in the town of La Risja.

Openings for British Trade.

ARGENTINA—*continued.*

Railway Plant.

The same "Boletin" contains a decree granting a concession to Senor Hector Zaldarriaga for the construction and exploitation of a railway from Rufino province of Santa Fe, *via* Isabel, Colon, Ocampo, to the port of San Nicolas de los Arroyos, and a branch line from Isabel to Venado Tuerto.

Plans must be presented within a period of 18 months for the approval of the Government, work is to be begun within six months after the date of approval and must be completed within three years.

Sanitary Works.

The "Boletin" contains a decree authorising the execution of sanitary works in the town of Corrientes according to plans prepared by the Direccion de Obras de Salubridad de la Nacion at an estimated cost of 1,072,288 pesos.

Sanitary and Water Supply Materials.

The "Boletin Oficial" of 29th September contains a copy of a decree authorising the erection of works for sanitation and water supply in various towns, as follows:—

1. Sanitation works in the town of Bahia Blanca, 3,385,726 pesos.
2. Sanitation works in the town of Tucuman, 6,665,223 pesos.
3. Sanitation works in the town of Santa Fe, 2,670,455 pesos.
4. Water supply works in the town of Villa del Rosario (Cordoba), 200,000 pesos.
5. Water supply works in the town of Dolores, 1,415,894 pesos.
6. Water supply works in the town of Mercedes (San Luis), 1,252,803 pesos.

Railway Plant.

The "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 9th October states that the Argentine Chamber of Deputies have granted the following railway concessions:—To Messrs. Estanislao Piera and Manuel Bahamonde for a broad-gauge line from Buenos Aires to the Chilian frontier, which will pass through San Justo, Mariano Acosta, Mercedes, Bragado, Prieto, Guanaco, La Zanja, Victorica, Colonia General Mitre, Colonia Gatriel and Chos Malal, with a branch line from Mercedes to La Plata through Las Heras, Cañuelas, San Vicente and Melchor Romero; to Mr. Luis T. Borthwick for a narrow-gauge line, 25 kilometres long, from La Sábana to Chaco; and to Mr. Hector Zaldarriaga for a broad-gauge line, 210 kilometres long, from Rufino to San Nicolás through Isabel, Colon and Ocampo, with a branch line from Isabel to Benado Tuerto.

Openings for British Trade.

COSTA RICA.

Railway Construction.

According to the "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) the official journal of Costa Rica of 5th September contains the text of a contract made between the Government of that country and a private person for the construction of a section of railway 13 miles long from El Cascajal to El Roble.

This section will link up the line which goes from San José towards the Pacific to that of Puntarenas to Esparta.

JAPAN.

Plant for Lead Pencil Manufacture.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) reports that a Company with a capital of about 80,000*l.* are about to start a factory at Shitaya, in Tokio, for making lead pencils. The import of pencils into Japan is one of some importance, and amounted last year to nearly 50,000*l.*; the bulk of the pencils comes from Germany. Mr. Crowe adds that attempts have been made at various times to manufacture pencils in Japan, but they have hitherto always failed, and the few native-made ones on the market are of very inferior quality.

EXHIBITIONS.

GERMANY.

International Horticultural Exhibition.

The "Bulletin Commercial Suisse" (Geneva) of 15th October reports that a notice, emanating from the Imperial German Legation at Berne, has been received stating that the "Society for the Development of Horticulture in the Royal Prussian States" (under the patronage of the German Emperor) intends to organise an International Horticultural Exhibition next year at Berlin. It will be held in the Exhibition Hall in the Zoological Gardens from the 2nd to the 13th April, and the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Forests will act as Honorary President.

Further information may be obtained from the "Sekretär des Vereins für die Entwickelung des Gartenbaus in den Preussischen Staaten," Invalidenstrasse 42, Berlin N4."

Exhibitions.

NETHERLANDS.

Exhibition at Tilburg: International Section for Machinery, &c.

H.M. Consul at Rotterdam (Mr. H. Turing) has forwarded a copy of the regulations (in Dutch) of an exhibition to be held from 15th July to 8th August, 1909, at Tilburg, an important industrial town in the province of North Brabant. The exhibition will comprise the following groups, viz., (*a*) Local industry, commerce and arts; (*b*) International exhibition of steam, electrical and other machinery and of artisans' tools. Copies of the regulations may be obtained from Mr. H. van den Muysenbergh, Secretary of the Committee, Stationstraat 1082A, Tilburg, to whom applications for space must be forwarded before 15th November.

A copy of the regulations (in Dutch) may be seen at the Commercial Inteillgence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

International Industrial and Colonial Exhibition.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" (Frankfort) of 23rd October announces that a project is on foot to hold an "International Industrial, Colonial and Shipping Exhibition" in Rotterdam next year. The Permanent Exhibitions Committee for German Industries state that notices will be issued by the Central Exhibition organisations in Holland and Belgium before taking part in this Exhibition.

BRAZIL.

Proposed Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Pará.

H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. R. Casement, C.M.G.) has forwarded a copy of a circular issued by the Syndicato Industrial e Agricola Paraense with reference to a proposed Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition to be held in Pará, in order to stimulate local interest in fields of labour that are at present greatly neglected. The Consul suggests that British firms disposed to participate should communicate, preferably in Portuguese, with the Syndicate, whose address is Rua 13 de Maio, No. 13, Pará, Brazil. The exhibition is to be inaugurated on the 22nd June, 1909.

The circular referred to above, together with a leaflet setting forth the intentions of the Syndicate and the conditions under which exhibits will be received, may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Exhibitions.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Jubilee Exhibition, 1910.

The "Boletin Oficial" of 14th August publishes the draft of a Bill in connection with the Jubilee Exhibition which it is proposed to hold at Buenos Aires in 1910 (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th April, 1907, p. 163).

An introductory message states that the previous idea as to the census and the international scope of the Exhibition has had to be abandoned owing to the short time available. According to the draft Bill, it is now proposed to limit the compass of the centenary celebrations to the erection of commemorative monuments and of a National Pantheon; to the establishment of an Agricultural Exhibition and of a Railway Exhibition, both national and foreign railways being invited to participate in the latter; and lastly to the exhibiting of documents and divers other objects bearing upon the history of the country, and upon the physical and economic character of the land.

NOTICE TO BRITISH TRADERS HAVING EXECUTED POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR ROUMANIA.

H.M. Consul at Bucharest (Mr. O. Wardrop) has received from the "President of the Tribunal" there a list of persons carrying on the profession of brokers (*samsari*) who are forbidden access to the Courts of Justice, on which list, the President states, are the names of some persons who claim to hold powers of attorney from foreign firms.

Further particulars will, at the discretion of the Director, be communicated in confidence to British firms interested, on personal application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence was held at 7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W., on Wednesday, the 28th October, Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B. (Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade), being in the Chair.

There were also present: The Lord Strathcona and Mount-Royal, G.C.M.G., Mr. H. Birchenough, C.M.G., Mr. F. Brittain, Mr. G. H. Cox, Mr. T. Craig-Brown, Mr. A. Wilson Fox, C.B., Mr. C. A. Harris, C.B., C.M.G., Sir T. W. Holderness, K.C.S.I., Sir W. H. Holland, Bart., M.P., Mr. H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G., Mr. A. Law, C.B., Mr. E. Parkes, M.P., Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., M.P., Mr. G. J. Stanley, C.M.G., Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., and Mr. Percy Ashley (Secretary). Mr. T. Worthington, Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, also attended the meeting.

LIST OF POSSIBLE BUYERS OF BRITISH GOODS IN BULGARIA.

With reference to previous notices which have appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" on the subject of lists of possible buyers of British goods abroad, attention is now called to a recently prepared l st, containing names, supplied by H.M. Consular officers in Bulgaria, of firms in various towns in that country. Among the classes of goods dealt with in the list for Sofia, are arms, ammunition, building materials, candles, cloth, coffee, drapery, drugs, earthenware, electrical apparatus and fittings, glass, hardware, hides and skins, ironmongery, jewellery, leather, linen, liquors, millinery, paints and varnish, paper, photographic requisites, preserves, provisions, rice, rubber goods, silver and plated ware, soap, stationery, watches and clocks, wines and spirits and wool. There is a supplementary list of general commission agents, patent and trade marks agents, solicitors, trade enquiry offices, debt collector, and newspapers suitable for advertising purposes.

Attention is also called to the notice which appeared on p. 470 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 3rd September, respecting a list of possible buyers of British goods in Natal.

These lists, and others which have previously been prepared, may be consulted by British merchants and manufacturers interested, at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

SUGAR INDUSTRY OF BRAZIL: NAMES OF PLANTERS.

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" (*see* issues of 1st March, 1906, p. 401, and 3rd October, 1907, p. 16) respecting information that has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, relative to the sugar industry in Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Mauritius, Réunion, Tahiti, and Guadeloupe, it is now notified that communications have been received from H.M. Consular Officers at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul and Santos regarding the sugar plantations, &c., in their respective Consular districts.

The information is available for the use of British merchants and traders interested, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has for several years been in the habit of forwarding to Chambers of Commerce for the confidential use of their members, but not for publication, information (chiefly as to openings for abroad British trade) to which it has appeared desirable in the interests of British trade to draw attention confidentially. The plan met with general approval, and last year, in order to attain more fully the purpose of the Board, namely, to reach all British manufacturers or traders interested, it was decided, on the recommendation of the Commercial Intelligence Committee, to supplement the above-mentioned system by opening at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., a Register of British firms who might desire to receive confidential information relative to their respective trades. The Register was opened in January, 1907, and a considerable number of British firms have since applied and had their names entered.

British firms desiring to have their names entered on this Register should fill up and forward to the Commercial Intelligence Branch a form of application, copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the Branch.

The admission to the Register, as well as the retention upon it, of any firm is at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

No charge is made for information supplied, but every firm admitted to the Register is required to become a subscriber to the "Board of Trade Journal" (and to register as such with the sale agents, Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.), in order to ensure that those who are desirous of receiving such confidential information should first be in possession of all the official information relating to their particular trade which is published in that Journal. The annual subscription to the Journal, including postage, is 15*s.* 2*d.*

The present scheme is provisional and experimental, and its continuance and future development will depend on the results of experience.

Note.—Apart from the special Register, the Branch is always ready, as far as possible, to answer enquiries on specific questions in the interest of British trade.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1907.

The following table, showing the quantity and value of the minerals produced in the United Kingdom in 1907, as compared with 1906, is taken from the General Report and Statistics on Mines and Quarries, 1907, Part III., recently issued by the Home Office:—

Description of Mineral.	1906.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Value at the Mines and Quarries.	Quantity.	Value at the Mines and Quarries.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Alum shale...	9,454	1,978	9,905	1,692
Arsenical pyrites	640	952	1,772	2,990
Arsenic	1,599	22,313	1,499	35,829
Barium (compounds) ...	35,745	35,282	41,974	38,440
Bauxite	6,654	2,728	7,537	1,884
Bog ore	5,425	1,356	6,290	1,573
Chalk	4,749,310	203,224	4,779,387	200,882
Chert and flint	68,209	14,803	53,664	12,705
Clay and shale	15,291,352	1,768,023	14,827,895	1,850,387
Coal...	251,067,628	91,529,266	267,830,962	120,527,378
Copper ore...	7,478	26,466	6,525	21,253
Copper precipitate ...	280	12,800	267	12,665
Diatomite	—	—	150	450
Fluor Spar...	41,849	20,023	49,462	23,311
Gold ore	17,384	5,343	12,978	5,625
Gravel and sand	2,366,985	177,996	2,400,392	183,625
Gypsum	225,027	74,563	235,517*	88,629
Igneous rocks	6,165,750	1,223,611	5,674,470	1,158,951
Iron ore	15,500,406†	4,085,428	15,731,604‡	4,433,418
Iron pyrites	11,140	4,953	10,194	4,489
Lead ore	30,795	341,405	32,533*	419,247
Limestone (other than chalk)	12,758,588	1,368,375	12,509,142	1,323,624
Manganese ore	22,762	22,983	16,098	16,516
Mica	11,384	4,530	14,615	5,074
Ochre, umber, &c.... ..	14,210	14,641	14,692	14,408
Oil shale	2,546,522	657,928	2,690,028	806,323
Petroleum	10	15	—	—
Phosphate of lime ...	—	—	32	46
Salt...	1,965,151	595,984	1,984,656*	648,596
Sandstone	5,261,150	1,504,889	5,012,053	1,397,285
Silver ore	cwt. 12	42	4	348
Slate	492,663	1,232,321	443,554	1,178,609
Sulphate of strontia ...	14,112	13,758	10,745	8,059
Tin ore (dressed)	7,153	713,184	7,080	706,700
Uranium ore	11	§	71	6,500
Wolfram ore	271	19,775	322	41,044
Zinc ore	22,824	142,054	20,082	100,533
Total values	—	105,842,992	—	135,279,088

* Corrected figures.

† Exclusive of 436 tons of micaceous iron ore, used for paint, and placed under the heading "Ochre, umber, &c."

‡ Exclusive of 432 tons of micaceous iron ore, used for paint, and placed under the heading "Ochre, umber, &c."

§ Information not supplied.

Mineral Production of the United Kingdon in 1907.

The increase in the total value of the minerals raised during the year is accounted for by the increased output of coal and a rise in the average price of coal, viz., from 7*s.* 3·49*d.* per ton in 1906 to 9*s.* in 1907.

The total output of coal—267,830,962 tons—was the highest hitherto recorded.

The quantity of coal exported, exclusive of coke and patent fuel, and of coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade, was 63,600,947 tons, an increase of more than 8,000,000 tons on the exports for 1906. France received over 10,600,000 tons, Germany over 10,000,000 tons, Italy over 8,250,000 tons, the Netherlands over 3,750,000 tons, Sweden over 3,600,000 tons, and Russia, Spain, Denmark, Egypt, and Argentina each over 2,000,000 tons. Adding the 2,968.501 tons exported in the form of coke and patent fuel, and the 18,618,828 tons shipped for the use of British and foreign steamers engaged in foreign trade, the total quantity of coal which left the country was 85,188,276 tons. The amount of coal remaining for home consumption was 182,642,686 tons, or 4·142 tons per head of the population. 21,119,547 tons were used in the blast furnaces for the manufacture of pig-iron, as against 20,836,795 tons in the previous year.

The output of iron ore—15,731,604 tons—shows an increase of 231,198 tons, and the value—4,433,418*l.*—an increase of 347,990*l.* on that of 1906. The ore yielded 5,126,949 tons of iron, or more than one-half of the total quantity of pig-iron made in the country.

Gold, iron, lead and silver show an increase, and copper, tin and zinc a decrease in the production for 1907, as compared with the preceding year.

SILK CONDITIONED AT EUROPEAN SILK CENTRES.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) has forwarded the following return of the silk conditioned at Milan and other European silk centres during the nine months from January to September, 1908, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, as published by the "Bollettino di Sericoltura" of Milan:—

Silk Centres.	January to September.									
	Organzine.		Tram.		Raw.		Other.		Total.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
Milan	1,082,615	1,024,785	1,060,780	941,200	4,973,485	4,331,485	351,805	364,370	7,468,685	6,661,840
Lyons	783,493	729,029	850,601	899,862	3,972,424	3,632,539	70,919	57,272	5,677,437	5,318,702
Zurich	405,570	376,194	434,139	385,807	253,959	281,635	—	—	1,093,668	1,043,636
Crefeld	152,597	147,660	120,203	104,421	70,463	84,365	9,766	9,610	353,029	346,056
Basle	257,684	162 889	148,555	90,406	110,432	103,619	1,058	174	517,729	357,088
Turin ...	195,720	149,575	9,566	9,761	207,798	169,686	—	3,309	413,084	332,331
Elberfeld...	253,738	162,991	136,396	95,208	146,799	101,340	—	—	536,993	359,539

DEVELOPMENT OF ARGENTINE NATIONAL TERRITORIES.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that the Argentine Congress have passed a law, which was promulgated on 11th September and published in the "Boletin Oficial" of 16th September, with the object of developing the National Territories of the Republic.

Article 1 of the law authorises the Executive to survey, construct and work the following railway lines:—(*a*) From Port San Antonio in the territory of the Rio Negro to Lake Nahuel Huapi; (*b*) from Port Deseado to connect with the above-mentioned line going to Nahuel Huapi, passing through the San Martin Colony, with a branch line to Comodoro Rivadavia passing through the Sarmiento Colony, another to Lake Buenos Aires, and another to the "16th of October" Colony in Chubut; (*c*) from Port Barranqueras on the River Paraná to join the Central Northern Line at the point which may be found to be the most suitable, with a branch to the line from Anatuya to the Chaco; (*d*) from Formosa to Embarcación, and (*e*) such other branches of the above-mentioned proposed lines as the Executive may deem necessary.

Article 2 states that the gauge of the proposed lines shall be fixed by the Executive, and that the Department of Public Works shall have charge of their construction and working. By article 3 the lines are to be exempted from the legal dispositions in force regulating the time allowed for transporting goods. When the gross profit on the capital invested is over six per cent. and the Executive consider that the traffic requires it, the lines shall be declared to be first class railways and subject to the General Railway Law. The Executive are authorised by article 5 to call for tenders for the construction of the lines and to place the work directly in the hands of a contractor should they receive advantageous offers, or to carry out the work themselves. In the latter case they shall acquire the materials for construction and rolling stock by private or public tender, and in the former case they may also, if they think fit, acquire the materials and rolling stock by tender.

Article 6 authorises the Executive, through the Public Works Department, to construct moles, warehouses and other appliances which may be necessary for the loading, discharging and storing of goods.

Article 9 authorises the Executive to concede subventions to private shipping companies with a service to the southern ports, and for this purpose they may set aside 120,000 dols. gold (24,000*l.*) annually.

Article 10 authorises the Executive to spend up to the amount of 3,850,000 dols. gold (770,000*l.*) in preliminary studies and carrying out the following works:—(*a*) Definite study of the necessary works to make the River Pilcomayo navigable throughout its course from parallel 22, and for the construction of a

navigable canal joining the higher with the lower reaches of the River Pilcomayo, on which work 100,000 dols. gold (20,000*l.*) may be expended. (*b*) Clearing and straightening the River Bermejo, the acquirement of a flotilla for its navigation, and construction of a telegraphic line in the same region. For this purpose 800,000 dols. gold (160,000*l.*) may be spent. (*c*) Clearing and dredging the River Santa Cruz and the course of the Chubut as far as Rawson, on which works 450,000 dols. gold (90,000*l.*) may be spent. (*d*) Definite studies and construction of works for regulating the waters of the River Negro in order to avoid floods in the valley of the same name, and to improve the navigable conditions of the river and the distribution of its waters for purposes of irrigation. 2,000,000 dols. gold (400,000*l.*) may be expended under this head. (*e*) Definite studies of the River Colorado, its affluents and the lakes connected therewith, in order to ascertain how best to regulate the flow of the waters and retain them so as to have reserves for irrigation and preventing the river running too low. For this purpose a sum of 250,000 dols. gold (50,000*l.*) is allowed. (*f*) Studies of the ports on the Atlantic Ocean which will serve for the exportation of the products of the zone affected by the works authorised by the law. The sum of 250,000 dols. gold (50,000*l.*) is allowed for this object.

Article 11 states that the works, studies, surveys, and acquisitions of materials shall be paid for in cash. To obtain the wherewithal the Executive are authorised to make use of both home and foreign credit to the extent of 25,000,000 dols. gold (5,000,000*l.*). The sinking fund and interest on the loans effected will be guaranteed by the lines constructed in virtue of the law, as well as by the sale of the public lands through which they run.

Article 14 stipulates that State land affected by the law and suitable for agriculture shall be reserved until placed in communication with commercial centres by the projected works or works which may be planned in the future, and that when alienated they shall be used for agricultural colonies in accordance with the laws in force. Article 15 states that the lands thus reserved shall not be sold until after the redemption of the cost of the works by which they are affected. In case any of the proposed works have not been commenced within five years the Executive are to inform Congress who will then decide whether the lands are to be disposed of. Article 16 says that when the pastoral lands comprised within the zone of influence of the proposed works are sold, the definite titles will be given when the auction is officially approved, and that they shall be held by the Government as guarantee for the payment of the total value of the sale under the conditions laid down in the organic law of the National Mortgage Bank. Article 17 permits payment of the lands to be made by half-yearly instalments of at least five per cent. of their value carrying interest at five per cent. per annum. The first six-monthly instalment is to be paid at the time of the auction.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Suggested Amendments of the Tariff Laws and Customs Tariff.

The Philippine "Official Gazette" for September 2nd contains two resolutions of the Philippine Legislature instructing the Resident Commissioners to the United States to make an effort to secure from the Congress of the United States certain modifications of the tariff laws and customs tariff of the Philippines.

The suggested amendments of the tariff laws are as follows:—

(*a*) The repeal of that portion of Section 2 of the Act of March 8th, 1902, which requires that all export duties upon articles exported from the Philippine Islands and consumed in the United States be refunded.

(*b*) The repeal of Section 22 of the Philippine Tariff Revision Law of 1905, providing that importations exceeding 100 dollars in value shall be accompanied by a consular invoice, and so forth.

The proposed amendments of the customs tariff are those noted at p. 642 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th June last, and, in addition, a proposal to reduce the customs duty on *machinery and apparatus for mining and the reduction and smelting of ores* by including them in paragraph 245 of the tariff at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

Free Importation of Oilseeds from Native States.

The "Indian Trade Journal" for 8th October last contains a notification which provides, under section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, No. 8 of 1878, for the exemption from duty of "oilseeds" imported into British India, by sea, from the Territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

Note.—An import duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* was previously levied on such oilseeds.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Commercial Travellers' Regulations.

The Transvaal "Government Gazette" of 25th September last contains a Government Notice (No. 977 of 1908) laying down certain regulations, with effect from 1st November, 1908, which are to be observed by commercial travellers with regard to the removal of their samples within the South African Customs Union.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

These regulations provide that, after the 1st November, 1908, all commercial travellers will be granted permits (in prescribed form) enabling them to remove their samples from one Colony to another within the Customs Union, such permit to take the place of the present Customs Union forms. Authority will be given to all Customs or Railway officers to accept *bonâ fide* commercial travellers' samples for despatch and to grant delivery of the same upon presentation of the permit.

Every commercial traveller must obtain the permit from the Customs. It will be available for one journey only, and must be handed in to the Customs in the Colony of issue immediately on return.

The Regulations, which give the prescribed form of permit on which all sales or diminishment of samples effected *en route* are to be endorsed, may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TRANSVAAL.

Exportation of Ostriches, &c, to the Orange River Colony permitted.

The "Transvaal Government Gazette" for 25th September last contains a Proclamation (No. 76 of 1908), dated 8th September, 1908, the effect of which is to permit, under section 2 of the Ostriches Prohibition Act of 1907, the exportation of ostriches and their eggs from the Transvaal to the Orange River Colony.

Customs Union Regulations.

The same issue of the "Gazette" also contains a Government Notice (No. 976 of 1908) which repeals the Customs Regulations, No. 652 of 1906, and at the same time substitutes amended Customs Union Regulations, with effect from 1st October, 1908.

These regulations, which are of some length, relate, *inter alia*, to spirits distilled and beer brewed within the Union, to the removal of goods in bond and of prohibited goods, and to the forms of certificate required for the entry of goods into the Colony under the Preferential Tariff.

The Regulations may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Importation of Cattle from Dahomey Prohibited.

A copy of an Order-in-Council (No. 24 of 1908), dated 11th September, 1908, has been received from the Government of Southern Nigeria, which provides, in consequence of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in Dahomey, for the prohibition of the importation of such live stock from that country, either by land or by creek or sea navigation, into Southern Nigeria.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT.

Revised Valuation Tariff for Raw Silks.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 10th October contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on raw silks. The Tariff, which was to come into force on the 9th October, is to remain in operation for a period of three months (*i.e.*, until the 8th January, 1909), or until denunciation :—

Kind of Raw Silk.	Valuation per Kilogramme.*
	Millièmes.†
Italian, yellow and white (fine)	670
" " " " ("*Akadi*")	490
Chinese, Japanese, and Indian, white (fine)	820
" " " " yellow "	720
Japanese, white ("*Akadi*" and "*Taklid Shamt*")	400
Russian, white and yellow	1,100
Persian, white and yellow ("*Racht*")	1,150
" " " " ("*Shamt*")...	1,250
Indian and Indo-Chinese, yellow ("*Menawi Akadi*") ...	300
Chinese ("*Spaolo*")	250
Broussian and Syrian, yellow and white ("*Akadi*")	560
" " " " (fine)	820
" " " white "	1,000
Syrian, of all qualities ("*Shamt*")	1,100
"*Maftoul*," of any origin...	1,250
"*Maftoul*," of European origin, dupion	800

* Duty is leviable on these valuations at the rate of 8 per cent.
† 1,000 *millièmes* = £E1 = 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

GERMANY (SAMOA).

Prohibition of Importation of Fowls from New Zealand, Fiji, and Tonga.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the importation of fowls from New Zealand, Fiji, and Tonga into Samoa is prohibited until further notice.

FRANCE.

"Poinçon de Maître" for Plated and Gilt and Silvered Wares.

A recent French Customs Circular contains a copy of a Presidential Decree providing that the mark (*poinçon de maître*) which has to be stamped on gold or silver plated wares and gilt or silvered wares imported into France from foreign countries shall take the form of a square for one side of which an arc of a circle is substituted, obtained by taking as centre the middle-point of the side of the square. The new mark will not, however, be obligatory until the 21st July, 1909.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—(INDO-CHINA).

Import Tariff Modifications.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated 10th October, modifying the schedule of customs duties which are levied on foreign products imported into Indo-China as exceptions to the rates of the French tariff, as follows:—

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
CHAPTER 7.	Francs.
Fruits and seeds of all kinds.	*Per* 100 *kilogs.*
Table fruits, fresh, of Chinese origin	Free.
„ dried, non-European	5·00
CHAPTER 8.	
Colonial produce.	
Tobacco, prepared, of Chinese origin	70·00
„ in the leaf „ „	50·00
„ prepared, of other origin	250·00
„ in the leaf „ „	100·00
Cigars and cigarettes of any origin	250·00
Tobacco stems for manure	Free.
CHAPTER 10.	
Medicinal products.	
Medicinal products of extra-European origin	60·00
CHAPTER 11.	
Wood.	
Oak, fir, and teak	Free.
All other wood	Rates of the General or Minimum Tariff.
CHAPTER 21.	
Miscellaneous compositions.	*Per* 100 *kilogs.*
Sauces and other culinary preparations not specially mentioned, of Chinese origin	10·00
Jossticks	15·00
CHAPTER 26.	
Paper and paper manufactures.	
Paper and envelopes, Chinese, of all kinds, other than those bearing announcements and advertisements, commercial or other	20·00
Paper for religious purposes	20·00
CHAPTER 27.	
Skins and furs, manufactured.	*Per pair.*
Chinese shoes	0·125
CHAPTER 39.	
Manufactures of various materials.	*Per* 100 *kilogs.*
Chemical matches, in boxes	54·00
„ „ other	62·00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE (INDO-CHINA)—*continued.*

Export Tariff Modifications.

A further Presidential Decree of the same date establishes a revised schedule of duties leviable on goods exported from French Indo-China to foreign countries. This revised tariff of export duties may be inspected by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

PORTUGAL.

Importation of and Duty on Rye.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that a Decree has been published authorising the importation into Portugal of 16,000,000 kilogrammes of rye at a duty of ½ reis per kilogramme.

PORTUGAL (LOURENÇO MARQUES).

Regulations governing the Introduction of Plants, Trees, &c.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a circular in Portuguese and English, issued by the Entomological Section of the Department of Agriculture of Mozambique, respecting the Government Order which appeared in the "Boletim Official" of the 27th June last, regulating the introduction of plants, trees, roots, tubers, bulbs, stocks, branches, scions, cuttings, buds, fruits, and seeds into the District of Lourenço Marques. This Order may be inspected by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ITALY-BRAZIL.

Further Prolongation of the Commercial Convention between Italy and Brazil.

With reference to the notice which appeared at p. 471 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th December, 1906, relative to the prolongation of the Commercial Convention between Italy and Brazil, the Board of Trade have now received information, through the Foreign Office, to the effect that the Convention has been further prolonged, by agreement between the two Governments, for a period of two years, *i.e.*, until the 31st December, 1910.

As soon as a definite Commercial Treaty between the two countries is concluded this agreement will lapse.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Exportation and Transit of War Material.

The "Reichsgesetzblatt" for the 22nd October contains a Ministerial Order prohibiting the exportation from, or transit through Austria-Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina of war material, either consigned direct to Servia or Montenegro, or in respect of which there is reason to suppose that the consignment will reach those States indirectly.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Customs Decision respecting Commercial Samples.

The British Acting Consul-General at Manila has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of a Philippine Tariff Decision Circular, notifying that a sample to be free of duty under paragraph 370 (*a*) of the Tariff Revision Law of 1905 must be representative, *i.e.* it must represent the goods of which the sample is designed to advance the sale, although it need not be of full size. It is accordingly ruled that a mirror used to advertise food products, boots and shoes, or other miscellaneous merchandise is not a "sample" of a mirror and is consequently not free of duty.

COLOMBIA.

Powers of the Executive as regards the Modification of the Tariff.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of a Colombian Law, dated 27th August, dealing with the powers of the Executive as regards the modification of the Customs Tariff. The principal provisions of this Law are as follows:—

The Customs Tariff, so far as concerns the maritime Customs houses, may only be altered by the Legislature. Nevertheless, the Government may modify the tariff rates of duty in defence of Colombian products, when such products are heavily taxed by the Customs Tariffs of other countries. With regard to land Customs houses, the Executive can introduce such modifications of the tariff as may be required by conditions on the frontiers.

The Executive may alter the Customs duty on salt and on foreign wines and liquors of which the importation is permitted; but any such alterations shall not come into force until six months after they have been decreed and published. Further, the Executive may issue provisions, in whatever form it may see fit, for the complete protection of the tobacco industry.

The Executive is authorised to permit the duty-free importation, for a period not exceeding five years, of machinery and raw materials which are not manufactured or produced in the country, provided that the object is the introduction or promotion of new

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COLOMBIA—*continued.*

industries. Exemption from Customs duty may also be accorded to materials for works of public utility undertaken by Municipalities.

As regards export duties, the Government is authorised to diminish or abolish them in defence of Colombian products against foreign Customs Tariffs, and to abolish them for a maximum period of two years in order to encourage production and exportation.

Duties on Wines.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of a Colombian Decree, dated 19th August, providing that wines of more than 18 degrees of alcoholic strength up to 30 degrees, shall pay duty under the 8th class of the Tariff (20 centavos per kilog, with a surcharge of 70 per cent.). The importation of wines of a strength exceeding 30 degrees is prohibited.

When the Decree No. 544 of 1908 comes into force on 1st January next* the above provisions are to remain in force.

Vegetable Ivory and Dyewoods Free of Export Duty.

The Colombian "Diario Oficial" for the 16th September contains a Decree declaring vegetable ivory and dyewoods free of export duties on exportation through any port of the Republic. This does not affect the stipulations of existing contracts, in accordance with which concessionaires pay an export duty in return for the guarantees or concessions granted.

VENEZUELA.

Duty on Flax or Hemp Fibre.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of a Venezuelan Presidental Decree providing that hemp or flax fibre (*cañamo ó lino en fibra*) used in the manufacture of cords, shall, on importation into Venezuela, be included under the 2nd class of the Tariff, at the rate of 10 céntimos per kilogramme.

Abolition of Surtax on Sheet Glass.

A further Presidental Decree, dated 1st October, abolishes the surtax of 25 per cent. hitherto levied on sheet glass, not silvered, white or coloured. Such glass consequently now pays 25 céntimos per kilogramme.

* See pp. 82-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th July.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRAZIL.

River Steamship Line between Corumba and S. Luiz de Caceres.

The Acting British Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. V. H. C. Bosanquet) reports that a river steamship line has been established between Corumba, in the State of Matto Grosso, on the River Paraguay, and S. Luiz de Caceres, in the same State, some 400 miles higher up the river, which at that part forms the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia. Cargo from any port of Europe or the Brazilian coast will be received by the Lloyd Brazileiro Shipping Company at the usual rates up to Corumba, and from Corumba to S. Luiz de Caceres at 60 dols. (about 3*l.* 15*s.*) per ton.

COLOMBIA.

Plague Regulations.

The "Diario Oficial" of 7th September contains a copy of a decree authorising the Government to take measures for the prevention of bubonic pest, cholera, &c., in the ports of Cartagena and Buenaventura in accordance with the terms of the Sanitary Convention concluded at Washington on 14th October, 1905, and signed by the Colombian Delegates in Mexico on 2nd December, 1907. The regulations deal with the nature of the measures to be taken, with particular reference to the examination of vessels arriving at the ports.

The "Diario" may be seen on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

BOLIVIA.

Railways and their connection with adjoining Republics.

The Acting British Consul at La Paz (Mr. J. Watson) has forwarded the following memorandum relating to the railways of Bolivia in operation and in course of construction, and their connection with the railway systems of the adjoining Republics:—

Main Line.—In Bolivia there are about 400 miles of main lines in operation and it is now possible to travel direct from Lake Titicaca, in the north, to Antofagasta *viâ* Oruro.

Branch Lines.—From Oruro branch lines are being constructed to Cochabamba and Potosi—on the former 10 miles and on the latter 15 miles of earthworks have already been completed. Surveying has been finished and the respective routes decided upon for the lines from Potosi to Tupiza and from La Paz to Puerto Pando.

Peru-Chile.—The railway from Peru starts from Mollendo and ends at Puno (330 miles). From Puno by steamer (16 hours) across Lake Titicaca to Guaqui (Bolivia); Guaqui to La Paz, *viâ* Viachi, 60 miles; Viachi to Oruro, 128 miles; Oruro to Uyuni,

Shipping and Transport.

195 miles; Uyuni to Chilian frontier, 109 miles; thence to Antofagasta, 275 miles; making in all a distance of about 700 miles from La Paz to Antofagasta.

Argentine.—The Central Northern Railway of Argentina is completed and is in operation from Jujuy to Quiaca, on the Bolivian frontier, a distance of 175 miles. This extension was begun in 1903 in the face of great engineering difficulties. It is now possible to send merchandise from Buenos Aires to the Bolivian frontier by rail (1,200 miles).

The Argentine Government holds the right, by virtue of an agreement with Bolivia, to continue the railway to Tupiza (52 miles), whence a line is projected to Uyuni (125 miles) to connect with the Antofagasta railway.

The line from Jujuy and Salta (Gran Chaco) runs as far as Yacuiba, but all works appear to be in abeyance for the present.

Paraguay.—Surveying parties have been out for two years on the line from the Rio Paraguay to Santa Cruz, but up to the present only a few kilometres of rails are reported to be laid.

Brazil.—Preliminary works on the railway from Brazil to the Beni region of Bolivia, in the north, have been started. This line will be some 308 miles in length.

Note.—See p. 59 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th October, and p. 206 of this issue for notices relative to the construction of the railway between Arica and La Paz.

JAPAN.

Kobe Harbour Works.

An extract from the "Japan Chronicle" of 17th September containing an account of the progress of the Kobe harbour works,* and a plan of the works, have been received from H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe), and may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

New Railway between Yokohama and Hachioji.

H.M. Commercial Attaché also reports that the railway between Yokohama and Hachioji belonging to the Yokohama Railway Company was opened to traffic on 23rd September. The new line is essentially a commercial one. Hachioji is the centre of a great silk-reeling district and the journey from that town to Yokohama is now shortened by nearly one-half. A map of the new line may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* *See* "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st November, 1907, p. 373, and previous issues.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Mineral Production.

The following table, showing the quantity and value of all the minerals produced in Western Australia during the years 1906 and 1907, is taken from the Report of the Department of Mines of that State for the year 1907:—

		1906.		1907.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Black tin*	statute tons	1,495	157,644	1,624	158,648
Coal*	,,	149,755	57,998	142,373	55,158
Copper ore*	,,	7,430	50,337	18,978	180,387
Gold†	fine oz.	1,794,547	7,622,749	1,697,554	7,210,749
Ironstone*	statute tons	1,280	512	1,094	438
Limestone*	,,	9,472	1,691	3,602	1,382
Pig lead ‡§	,,	2,681	44,460	313	6,087
Silver‡	fine oz.	282,145	37,612	189,265	25,382
Tantalite*	statute tons	15	2,644	—	—
Total value		—	7,975,647	—	7,638,231

* Raised. † Export and mint. ‡ Exported. § Contained in bullion from the Fremantle Smelters, Limited.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

Report on Salt Industry.

A report on the salt industry in the Turks and Caicos Islands by Mr. F. H. Watkins, Commissioner of the Islands, has recently been published by the Colonial Office (*Miscellaneous Reports, No.* 56, *Cd.* 4,326), and may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., at a cost of 2½*d.* (*ex.* postage).

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

BRITISH INDIA.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Returns.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the monthly return issued by the Indian Government, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in each Province in British India, and in the Native States, during July of each of the years 1906, 1907, and 1908.

The following is a summarised statement extracted from the above return, giving particulars for the four months ended July, 1906, 1907, and 1908:—

Yarns and Textiles.

		Four Months ended July.		
		1906.	1907.	1908.
British India, Berar, and Native States.				
Cotton yarn spun	Lbs.	227,672,394	213,200,109	214,387,283
Grey and bleached piece goods	"	45,091,692	50,204,485	48,666,587
	Yards	201,172,578	220,352,894	214,959,944
Coloured piece goods* ...	Lbs.	7,469,315	8,330,328	8,866,042
	Yards	30,625,714	33,952,302	35,360,154
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)*	Lbs.	444,321	597,646	414,683
Hosiery	"	180,630	188,654	114,944
Miscellaneous goods ...	"	122,708	90,743	31,488

* The quantities of "coloured piece goods" and of "grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)" produced in the *Native States*, not being separately stated, the total amounts are included in the figures given for "coloured piece goods."

AGRICULTURE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Corn Prices.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise in the week ended the 24th October, 1908, were as follows:—

Wheat	30*s.* 11*d.*
Barley	27*s.* 5*d.*
Oats	16*s.* 11*d.*

For further particulars see p. 232.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

A statement is published on p. 233, showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended the 24th October, 1908, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1907.

CYPRUS.

Origanum Oil.

A Supplement to the "Cyprus Gazette" of 18th September publishes the annual report of the Director of Agriculture for the year 1907-8. In this it is stated that the former contract for the distillation of origanum oil having terminated, a new agreement was entered into for five years with another contractor. The forest area in which the collection of the origanum plant may be made has been increased, and there is a prospect of a correspondingly larger yield of oil. The total quantity distilled in 1907 was 636 okes, or about 1,766 lbs. Owing to some delay in starting work, the quantity of oil extracted fell short of what might otherwise have been obtained. It is pointed out that the Cyprus origanum oil contains a good percentage of carvacrol, a valuable constituent which is not difficult to extract. Efforts will be made during the year to put a small quantity of this on the market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Cotton Statistics.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended the 22nd October, 1908, was 98,395 (including 100 bales British West Indian, 54 bales British West African, 496 bales British East African, and 4 bales Foreign East African), and the number imported during the forty-three weeks ended the 22nd October was 2,667,208 (including 8,279 bales British West Indian, 6,590 bales British West African, 7,989 bales British East African and 164 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended the 22nd October was 7,448 and during the forty-three weeks, 344,209.

For further details see p. 232.

NATAL.

Shipments of Whale Oil.

With reference to the notice on p. 580 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September relative to the new whale industry at Durban, the Board of Trade are informed by their Correspondent at that port (Mr. A. D. C. Agnew) that during September whale oil to the value of 3,397*l.* was shipped from the port, of which 743*l.* worth was sent to the United Kingdom, 2,519*l.* to Germany and 135*l.* to Australia.

PORTUGAL.

Further Provisions as to Insurance Business.

With reference to the notices which have appeared in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 19th December last (p. 584), 30th January, 1908 (p. 245), and 21st May (p. 421), respecting a Law and Supplementary Decrees regulating the conduct of insurance business in Portugal, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Ambassador at Lisbon, through the Foreign Office, a translation in English of an Article in the Portuguese Budget Law, and of a further Decree dated 25th September, 1908, containing certain amendments of the earlier Law and Decrees.

These amendments include the following reductions of deposits required to be paid by native and foreign insurance companies in Portugal:—

(*a*) From 75,000 to 50,000 milreis in respect of life insurance business.

(*b*) From 50,000 to 25,000 milreis in respect of various branches of assurance business other than those in paragraph (*c*), and

(*c*) From 25,000 to 12,500 milreis in respect of marine, postal, and transit assurance, and other assurances the period of which is generally under one year.

Miscellaneous.

Companies carrying on business in more than one branch of insurance will only be called upon to pay one deposit—the highest applicable.

Concessions are also accorded in connection with the calculation of the mathematical reserves during the first ten years of the existence of a life insurance company, the lodgment of reserve funds with the Department of General Deposits, and appeals from decisions of the Ministry of Finance to the Supreme Administrative Tribunal.

The provisions of the Decree of 23rd April, 1908, as to an extension of time for the payment of deposits by foreign companies are annulled, and they now have up to 31st December next to make their deposits and to apply for authority to continue their business. That date also closes the period within which both native and foreign companies may constitute their reserve funds. Certain other amendments of the previous legislation are also enacted.

The translation of the Article and further Decree in question may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PORTUGAL (MOZAMBIQUE).

Postal Address for Lourenço Marques.

The Belgian Consul at Lourenço Marques reports to his Government that the postal authorities of the province of Mozambique have called attention to the absolute necessity of addressing correspondence intended for that port, to Lourenço Marques, and not to Delagoa Bay, inasmuch as mistakes frequently occur owing to the similarity between the name of Delagoa Bay and that of Algoa Bay (Cape Colony).

The Consul adds that after 1st September, 1909, the Portuguese Administration will decline all responsibility in regard to the distribution of correspondence still addressed to Delagoa Bay.

ITALY (SICILY).

Trade Prospects.

The following observations on the prospects of trade in Sicily have been received from the British Vice-Consul at Palermo (Mr. W. A. Morrison):—

"The country is faced with the prospects of a bad winter.

"The American vine stock, planted because they were considered immune from phylloxera, have fallen victims to that scourge. Whether this is due to local climatic conditions or to drought remains to be proved. A Royal Commission is enquiring. There is scarcely any sale for wine.

Miscellaneous.

"The **olive** crop has failed entirely in Sicily. The consequence to the lower classes, who feed on olives and olive oil, is disastrous.

"The **bean** crop, which was phenomenal, was entirely lost owing to the generation of an insect which destroyed the plants.

"The **wheat** harvest appears only to have been good in the mountain districts.

"Since the crisis in the United States and the milder weather which has prevailed there (the absence of late frosts), Sicily has done no trade worth anything in **citrus** products. The **citrate of Lime** trade does not yet appear to be benefitting by the promises of the creation of the recently authorised Combination.

"The **sumach** trade is far from prosperous owing to the improvidence and want of foresight of the exporters, who are not careful enough as to the quality exported, so that the product has become unreliable in quality. A good deal of this is also due to foreign buyers, who demand an inferior article.

"The **sulphur** industry is in a bad way, stocks increasing and sales decreasing. To 31st August only 282,553 tons had been exported during this year, whilst the stock had reached 556,157 tons."

PANAMA.

Trade-marks and Patents.

The following information respecting trade-marks and patents in Panama is taken from the report* on the trade of that Republic in 1907, by H.M. Minister at Panama (Mr. C. C. Mallet, C.M.G.).

Trade-marks.—A manufacturer's trade-mark cannot be registered by a foreign subject unless it it has been already registered in the country where the applicant is established. A copy of the original registration, authenticated by a Panama Consular officer, or in his absence by the Consular officer of a friendly nation, must accompany the request, together with three specimens of the trade-mark to be registered. A legalised power of attorney is also requisite, and care should be taken to furnish a clear explanation of every pertinent detail which constitutes the trade-mark. The whole legal process occupies about two months. Government and agency fees amount approximately to 12*l.* for the registration of each trade-mark.

Patents.—A similar sum for Government and agency fees is charged to register a patent, to which must be added an additional charge of 1*l.* per year for each year the registration is to be effective.

* Foreign Office, Annual Series, No. 4,144.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported** at the **Various Ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 43 weeks ended 22nd October, 1908:—

	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1908.	43 Weeks ended 22nd Oct., 1908.	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1908.	43 Weeks ended 22nd Oct., 1908.
	Imports. (Bales.)		Exports. (Bales.)	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
American	86,927	2,082,562	5,802	213,863
Brazilian	—	20,056	—	2,460
East Indian	2,274	116,551	721	47,360
Egyptian	1,573	329,452	645	76,096
Miscellaneous	7,621*	118,587†	280	4,430
Total	98,395	2,667,208	7,448	344,209

* Including 100 bales British West Indian, 54 bales British West African, 496 bales British East African, and 4 bales foreign East African.

† Including 8,279 bales British West Indian, 6,590 bales British West African, 7,989 bales British East African, and 164 bales foreign East African.

NOTE.—Cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond," *if described as such in the ships' reports*, is not included in this return.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the **Average Price** of **British Corn,** per quarter of 8 bushels, Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise in the week ended 24th October, 1908, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ended 24th October, 1908	30	11	27	5	16	11
Corresponding week in –						
1901	26	2	26	10	17	7
1902	25	0	26	7	17	3
1903	26	0	24	2	15	8
1904	30	6	24	11	15	10
1905	27	4	24	11	16	8
1906	26	7	24	10	16	10
1907	35	9	27	2	18	7

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 24th October, 1908, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 24th Oct., 1908.	*Corresponding Week in 1907.*
Animals, living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number.	7,474	*8,382*
Sheep and lambs	"	—	*1,588*
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	225	*277*
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	79,989	*151,151*
Mutton " " " ..	"	81,918	*105,751*
Pork " " " ...	"	11,984	*12,891*
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	Cwts.	95,998	*76,977*
Beef	"	2 268	*2,801*
Hams	"	18,428	*13,171*
Pork	"	4,219	*4,440*
Meat, unenumerated, fresh	"	9,910	*10,393*
" " salted	"	1,526	*963*
" preserved otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	8,425	*10,112*
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	Cwts.	61,768	*56,758*
Margarine	"	13,002	*14,322*
Cheese	"	75,758	*61,907*
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	*2*
" cream	"	201	*95*
" condensed	"	19,257	*17,943*
" preserved, other kinds	"	44	*86*
Eggs	Grt. Hundr	363,642	*506,042*
Poultry	Value £	2,946	*4,222*
Game	"	1,034	*3,960*
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	20,861	*22,090*
Lard	"	28,265	*30,130*
Corn, grain, meal, and flour:—			
Wheat	Cwts.	2,063,000	*2,461,600*
Wheat meal and flour	"	232,900	*210,200*
Barley	"	429,800	*943,300*
Oats	"	360,300	*265,500*
Peas	"	56,230	*137,210*
Beans	"	21,270	*89,870*
Maize or Indian corn	"	650,800	*1,190,200*
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	Cwts.	137,942	*103,733*
Apricots and peaches	"	50	*52*
Bananas	Bunches.	112,092	*131,381*
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	71,360	*87,280*
Lemons	"	8,440	*30,018*
Oranges	"	14,393	*10,556*
Pears	"	16,566	*17,506*
Plums	"	280	*226*
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	3,320	*5,679*
Hay	Tons.	1,179	*895*
Straw	"	15	*1,588*
Moss litter	"	1,558	*1,621*
Hops	Cwts.	4,671	*6,956*
Locust beans	"	21,420	*56,404*
Vegetables, raw:—			
Onions	Bushels.	162,554	*220,340*
Potatoes	Cwts.	14,409	*205,997*
Tomatoes	"	17,402	*11,794*
Unenumerated	Value £	3,341	*3,777*
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	13,566	*14,191*
Preserved by canning	"	17,589	*5,033*

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of September, 1908, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased at a cost, in the present instance, of 1*s.* 4*d.* per copy, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, S.W.; or Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; or Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes and a Supplement of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1907 have been issued, and may be purchased at any of the addresses enumerated above at a cost of 5*s.* 7*d.* for the first volume, 3*s.* 4*d.* for the second volume, and 3*s.* 10*d.* for the supplement. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1903-1907, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article (from and to each country), in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom, and in the Supplement abstract and detailed tables showing countries of *consignment* of imports and countries of *ultimate destination* of exports.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published by the Board of Trade on the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the October issue:—State of the Labour Market in September; Labour Disputes and Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in 1907; Trades Union Congress; Factory Labour in India; Swiss Industrial Census of August, 1905; and Recent Conciliation Cases.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following is a *résumé* of the contents of Consular Reports of the **Annual Series** issued during the past week:—

No. 4,138. Trade of Consular District of Odessa in 1907.

Results of harvest in 1907; prospects for 1908.
Trade in agricultural machinery.
Imports and exports.
Shipping and freights.
Labour and industries.
Iron ore mining in Krivoi Rog.
Railways and tramways.
New grain harbour.
Sketch map.

Reports by Vice-Consuls at Nicolaieff, Sevastopol, Kherson, Theodosia and Eupatoria.

* It can be purchased through any newsagent, price 1*d.*

Government Publications.

No. 4,140. Trade of Regency of Tunis in 1907.

Imports and exports; British trade.
Shipping and navigation.
Port of Tunis-Goletta.
Bonded warehouses.
Sketch map.

No. 4,141. Trade of Consular District of Smyrna in 1907.

Commercial and agricultural conditions.
Customs reforms.
Railways.
Mining industry.
Manufacturing and agricultural industries.

No. 4,142. Trade and Navigation of Beirut and Coast of Syria.

Reports by Consular Officers at Beirut, Haifa, Sidon, Lattakia and Tripoli, with a sketch map of the Consular District.

No. 4,143. Trade of Leghorn in 1907.

Imports and exports; British share.
Shipping; harbour works.
Railway works.

No. 4,144. Trade of the Republic of Panama in 1907.

Customs tariff.
Invoices and manifests.
Imports.
Steamship services.
Oil fuel.
Mining.
Currency and finance.
Trade marks and patents.
Public works, railways, &c.
Sketch map.

Reports by Vice-Consuls at Colon and Cristobal, Bocas del Toro and David.

No. 4,145. Trade of Lombardy in 1907.

This report contains notes on the town and province of Milan, the provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantua, Pavia, and Sondrio, the silk and cotton industries, gas and electric lighting, tramways, telephones, chemical manures, agricultural returns, emigration, &c.

No. 4,147. Trade of Belgium in 1907 and first half of 1908.

Commercial conditions.
Effect of British Patents and Designs Act.
Brussels Exhibition, 1910.
Railway communication.
Import and export trade.
Customs tariff and revenue.
Labour conditions; principal industries.
Shipping.

No. 4,148. Agriculture of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana in 1907.

This report contains notes on crops, horticulture, dairying and stock farming.

Government Publications.

No. 4,149. Trade of the Consular District of Gothenburg in 1907.

General trade conditions.
Granite, iron, textile and wood industries.
Shipbuilding.
Harvest; poultry and eggs; fisheries.
Road construction and hydraulic structures.

Reports by Vice-Consuls at Strömstadt, Uddevalla, Marstrand, Warberg, Halmstad, Helsingborg, Landscrona, Malmö, Ystad, Ahus and Carlscrona.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

The following report has been published by the Colonial Office during the past week:—

Annual. No. 580. Fiji, 1907.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1907, *with Comparative Tables for the years* 1903 *to* 1907. [*Cd.* 4,256.] *Price* 3*s.*

This return, which is compiled annually in the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, contains statements of the entrances and clearances of sailing and steam vessels engaged in foreign and coastwise trade at the several ports of the United Kingdom, together with statistics of vessels built and registered at each port, &c., &c. Comparative summary tables for the years 1903 to 1907 deal with the vessels entered and cleared at ports in the United Kingdom, &c.

Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years from 1893 *to* 1907. [*Cd.* 4,258.] *Price* 1*s.* 8*d.*

This is the fifty-fifth number of a publication which is compiled annually in the Commercial, Labour and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. It embodies in a concise form the more important statistical data available from official sources in regard to the finances, trade, shipping, banking operations, &c., of the United Kingdom during the past fifteen years.

Emigration and Immigration. Copy of Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1907, *and Report to the Board of Trade thereon.* 292. *Price* 8*d*,

Government Publications.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers, which have been issued in the **Annual** and **Miscellaneous** Series since the 1st January, 1908, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C.

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in Italic type.

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE—	
	Austria-Hungary:	
4062	Austria—Hungary, 1907 ...	1½*d.*
4092	Bohemia, 1907	1*d.*
4033	Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1907	4½*d*
4109	Finances, 1907-8	2*d.*
4099	Fiume, 1907...	2½*d*
3963	Hungary: Economic Condition in 1906 and 1907...	1½*d*
	Belgium:	
3968	Antwerp: Shipping in 1907	2½*d*
4147	Belgium, 1907, and first half of 1908	4*d.*
3985	Finances, 1907	1½*d*
	Bulgaria:	
4132	Bulgaria, 1907	3½*d.*
	Denmark:	
4089	Denmark, 1907	2½*d*
3967	" Finances, 1905–6 and 1906–7	3*d.*
4107	Faroe Islands and Iceland, 1907	1½*d*
	France and Colonies:	
4019	Bordeaux, 1907	4*d.*
4050	Budget, 1908	2½*d.*
4068	Calais, 1907	2½*d*
4133	Cherbourg, 1907	2½*d*
4028	Cochin-China, 1907 ...	1*d.*
3981	Corsica, 1907	2*d.*
4007	Dunkirk, 1907	2*d.*
4063	Havre, 1907...	2½*d*
4117	Indo-China, 1907	3½*d*
4066	Lyons, 1907...	2½*d*
4113	Madagascar, 1907	2½*d*
4029	Marseilles, 1907	2½*d*
4114	Martinique, 1907	3*d.*
3972	Nantes and St. Nazaire, 1907	1*d.*
3971	New Caledonia, 1907 ...	3*d.*
4053	Nice, 1907	1*d.*
4046	Pondicherry and Karikal, 1907	½*d.*
3973	Réunion, 1907	½*d.*
4022	Rouen, 1907...	1*d.*
4077	St. Pierre and Miquelon, '07	4*d.*
4010	Society Islands, 1907 ...	4½*d.*
4140	Tunis, 1907	3*d.*
	EUROPE (*continued*)—	
	Germany:	
4070	Baden, 1907...	½*d.*
4136	Bavaria, 1907 and part of 1908	2*d.*
4001	Berlin, 1907...	4½*d.*
4071	Dantzig, 1907	4½*d.*
3960	Finances, 1907–8	3*d.*
4084	Frankfort, 1907	6½*d.*
4123	Hamburg, 1907	5*d.*
4008	Leipzig and Chemnitz, 1907	2*d.*
4095	Pomerania, 1907	3*d.*
4017	Samoa, 1907	3*d.*
4059	Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces, 1907	3½*d.*
	Greece:	
4002	Corfu, 1907	1½*d.*
3990	Cyclades, 1907	4½*d.*
3989	Morea, Ætolia and Acarnania, 1907	3*d.*
4032	Piræus, 1907	2½*d.*
4034	Thessaly, 1907	3*d.*
	Italy:	
4037	Finances, 1907	1½*d.*
4118	Florence, 1907	4½*d.*
4020	Genoa, 1907...	4½*d.*
4048	Lecce, 1907...	5*d.*
4143	Leghorn, 1907	1*d.*
4145	Lombardy, 1907	3*d.*
3987	Rome, 1907	1½*d.*
4025	Sicily, 1907	5*d.*
3959	South Italy, 1907	3*d.*
4097	" " (supplementary)	2*d.*
4122	Venice, 1906-7	2½*d.*
	Netherlands and Colonies:	
3964	Amsterdam, 1907	2*d.*
4016	Curaçoa, 1907	1*d.*
3991	Java, 1907	4½*d.*
4030	Rotterdam and Flushing 1907	2*d.*
4094	Surinam	4*d.*
	Norway:	
4018	Budget, 1908-9	½*d.*
3997	Norway, 1907	3*d.*
	Portugal and Colonies:	
3977	Azores, 1907...	1½*d.*
3955	Goa, 1906	1*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE (*continued*)—	
4069	Madeira, 1907	2*d.*
4023	Mozambique, 1907	2*d.*
4001	Oporto, 1907	4*l.*
	Roumania:	
4005	Roumania, 1907	3*d.*
	Russia:	
3996	Batoum, 1907	5*d.*
4079	Finland, 1907	2*d.*
4072	Moscow, 1907	2½*d.*
4138	Odessa, 1907	5*d.*
3988	Poland and Lithuania, 1907	3½*d.*
4027	Rostov-on-Don, 1907 ...	4½*d.*
3966	Russia, 1907...	1*d.*
4110	St. Petersburg, 1907 ...	5*d.*
	Servia:	
4112	Finances, 1908	1*d.*
3962	Servia, 1906...	1½*d.*
4131	„ 1907...	1½*d.*
	Spain:	
4119	Asturias, Galicia and Leon, 1907	1½*d.*
4091	Barcelona, 1907	4½*d.*
4047	Canary Islands, 1907 ...	2½*d.*
4012	Malaga, 1907	3*d.*
4045	Seville, 1907	4*d.*
3957	Spain, 1906	7½*d.*
	Sweden:	
3950	Finances, 1905–8	1½*d.*
4149	Gothenburg, 1907	2½*d.*
4126	Stockholm, 1907	5½*d.*
	Switzerland:	
3961	Switzerland, 1906	2*d.*
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3975	Adrianople, 1907	2*d.*
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4142	Beirut and Coast of Syria, 1907	2½*d.*
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4009	Constantinople, 1907 ...	2½*d.*
4056	Crete, 1907	4½*d.*
4080	Damascus, 1907	1*d.*
4115	Erzeroum, 1907	3*d.*
4130	Jeddah, 1907	1*d.*
4040	Monastir, 1907	4*d.*
4116	Mosul, 1907	½*d.*
3974	Palestine, 1907	1½*d.*
4121	Salonica, 1907	3½*d.*
4141	Smyrna, 1907	2½*d.*
	AFRICA—	
	Egypt:	
4127	Alexandria, 1907	6*d.*
4088	Port Said and Suez, 1907 ...	5*d.*
	AFRICA (*continued*)—	
	Morocco:	
4146	Casablanca, 1907	3*d.*
	Zanzibar:	
4058	Zanzibar and Pemba, 1907	3½*d.*
	ASIA—	
	China:	
4014	Amoy, 1907...	3*d.*
3992	Antung, 1907	1*d.*
4082	Canton, 1907	1*d.*
4137	Changsha, 1907	1*d.*
4129	Chefoo, 1907	4*d.*
4011	Chinkiang, 1907	4*d.*
4081	Chungking, 1907	1*d.*
4015	Hankow, 1907	5½*d.*
4103	Ichang, 1907	½*d.*
4031	Kiukiang, 1907	2½*d.*
4124	Kiungchow (Hoihow), 1907	2½*d.*
4042	Nanking, 1907	2*d.*
4000	Newchwang, 1907	2½*d.*
4036	Ningpo, 1907	2½*d.*
4060	Pakhoi, 1907	2*d.*
4108	Shanghai, 1907	1½*d.*
4104	Shasi, 1907	½*d.*
4125	Swatow, 1907	2½*d.*
4067	Teng Yueh, 1907	3½*d.*
4150	Wenchow, 1907	½*d.*
4065	Wuchow, 1907	4*d.*
3984	Wuhu, 1907...	3*d.*
	Corea:	
4120	Corea, 1907	2*d.*
	Japan:	
4013	Dairen (Dalny), 1907 ...	2½*d.*
4003	Hakodate, 1907	6½*d.*
4026	Japan, 1907...	4½*d.*
3983	Kobe, 1907	4½*d.*
4041	North Formosa, 1907 ...	3*d.*
4106	Shimonoseki, 1907	2½*d.*
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668	*The Hokkaido*	2½*d.*
	Muscat:	
4085	Muscat, 1907-8	1*d.*
	Persia:	
4134	Arabistan, 1907	2½*d.*
4076	Bunder Abbas and Lingah, 1907	3½*d.*
3951	Bushire, 1906–7	3*d.*
4087	Kerman, 1907–8	2*d.*
3953	Kermanshah, 1906-7 ...	1½*d.*
4100	„ 1907–8 ...	1½*d.*
4006	Khorasan, 1906-7	2*d.*
3970	Seistan & Kain, 1906–7 ...	2*d.*
	Siam:	
4105	Chiengmai, 1907	2½*d.*
3999	Saiburi & Puket, 1907 ...	1*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	Place.	Price
	AMERICA, NORTH—	
	Mexico:	
3958	Budget for 1908–9	1½*d.*
4102	Mexico, 1907	2½*d.*
3994	Progreso, 1907	1*d.*
3993	Salina Cruz, 1907	½*d.*
4051	Tampico, 1907	1*d.*
4021	Vera Cruz, 1907	1½*d.*
	United States of America:	
3982	Baltimore, 1907	2½*d.*
4038	Boston, 1907	3½*d.*
4093	Chicago, 1907	4*d.*
3980	Finances, 1906–7	2*d.*
4039	Galveston, 1907	2½*d.*
3979	Hawaii, 1906–7	3*d.*
4055	New Orleans, 1907... ...	2½*d.*
4035	New York, 1907	2*d.*
4057	States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, 1907	1*d.*
4148	Do., do.: Agriculture, 1907.	1*d.*
4043	Philadelphia, 1907	2*d.*
4049	Porto Rico, 1907	1½*d.*
3998	San Francisco, 1907 ...	3*d.*
3986	Savannah, 1907	1½*d.*
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	AMERICA, CENTRAL—	
	Costa Rica:	
4090	Costa Rica, 1907	1*d.*
	Guatemala:	
4101	Guatemala, 1907	2½*d.*
4098	Quezaltenango, 1907 ...	½*d.*
	Honduras	
3995	Honduras, 1906–7	½*d.*
	Panama:	
4144	Panama, 1907	3*d.*
	AMERICA, SOUTH—	
	Argentine Republic:	
4064	Buenos Ayres, 1907... ...	2*d.*
4078	Rosario, 1907	2½*d.*
	Bolivia:	
4128	Bolivia, 1907...	2½*d*
	Brazil:	
4096	Bahia, 1907	2½*d.*
4054	Brazil, 1907	1½*d.*
4111	Pará, 1907	7½*d.*
4139	Pernambuco, 1907	1½*d.*
3952	Santos, 1905–6	2½*d.*
4075	„ 1907...	1½*d.*
	„ „ Annex... ...	2*d.*
667	*Mining Industry in the State of Minas Geraes* ...	1½*d.*
	Chile:	
3978	Chile, 1907	8½*d.*
3976	Coquimbo, 1907	2*d.*
	Colombia:	
3956	Colombia, 1907	1*d.*
	Paraguay:	
4086	Paraguay, 1907	3*d.*
	Peru:	
4074	Peru, 1907	4*d.*
	Uruguay:	
4052	Uruguay, 1907	4*d.*
4135	„ „ (Supplementary...	½*d.*
	Venezuela:	
3965	Ciudad Bolivar, 1907 ...	2½*d.*
	WEST INDIES—	
3954	Cuba, 1906	1*d.*
4044	Hayti and Santo Domingo, 1907	2*d.*

Treaty Series.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office since the 1st January, 1908, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.:—

No.	———	Price.
	Trinidad and Tobago:	
11	Accession of Trinidad and Tobago to the Industrial Property Convention of 1883, as modified by the Additional Act of 1900	½*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	———	Price.
	Egypt:	
2	Agreement additional to the Commercial Convention between the United Kingdom and Egypt of 29th October, 1889 ...	½*d.*
	Russia:	
12	Protocol recording accession of Russia to the International Sugar Convention of 5th March, 1902, and Additional Act of 28th August, 1907	2*d.*
	Norway:	
4	Treaty between the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Norway and Russia respecting the Independence and Territorial Integrity of Norway	½*d.*
	Sweden:	
6	Accession of Sweden to the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris, December 3rd, 1903	½*d.*
	Sweden and Norway:	
19	Notes exchanged between the United Kingdom and Sweden and Norway relative to the Agreement of 12th July, 1881, for the Mutual Relief of Distressed Seamen	½*d.*
	Germany:	
8	Supplementary Agreement between the United Kingdom and Germany respecting Commercial Travellers' Samples ...	½*d.*
	France:	
3	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and France respecting the New Hebrides	2½*d.*
7	Convention between the United Kingdom and France respecting Commercial Relations between France and Barbados	½*d.*
10	Agreement between the United Kingdom and France respecting Death Duties	½*d.*
	Belgium:	
24	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Belgium concerning the exchange of insured letters and boxes ...	½*d.*
	Spain:	
9	Accession of Spain to the Declaration respecting Maritime Law signed at Paris, April 16th, 1856	½*d.*
16	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Spain amending Article 5 of the Agreement of November 25th, 1875, respecting the Postal Service between Gibraltar and Spain	½*d.*
	Italy:	
20	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Italy respecting Commercial Travellers' Samples	½*d.*
	Bulgaria:	
1	Commercial Convention, Protocol, and Declaration between the United Kingdom and Bulgaria	3*d.*
	Servia:	
13	Treaty of Commerce between the United Kingdom and Servia	2*d.*

Government Publications.

No.		Price.
	United States of America:	
17	Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States of America respecting the Protection, Preservation and Propagation of Food Fishes in the Waters contiguous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada ...	½*d.*
18	Treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States of America respecting the Demarcation of the International Boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada	1*d.*
21	Arbitration Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, together with an Exchange of Notes as to the Interpretation of Article 2	½*d.*
22	Treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States of America providing (1) for the conveyance of persons in custody for trial either in the Dominion of Canada or the United States through the territory of the other; and (2) for reciprocal rights in wrecking and salvage in the waters contiguous to the boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States	½*d.*
	Panama:	
15	Parcel Post Agreement between the United Kingdom and Panamá	1*d.*
	Colombia:	
5	Accession of Colombia to the Convention signed at Geneva, 6th July, 1906, for the amelioration of the condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field	½*d.*
	Paraguay:	
14	Declaration between the United Kingdom and Paraguay amending the Treaty of Commerce of 16th October, 1884..	½*d.*
	Abyssinia:	
27	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Ethiopia relative to the Frontiers between British East Africa, Uganda and Ethiopia	1*s.* 0½*d.*
	Liberia:	
26	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Liberia modifying the Treaty of Commerce of 21st November, 1848	½*d.*
23	Declaration and Memorandum between the United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden, concerning the maintenance of the *Status Quo* in the Territories bordering upon the North Sea	½*d.*

Government Publications.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since the 1st January, 1908, may be purchased from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C.:—

No.	Place.	Price.
	Annual—	
553	St. Lucia, 1906–7	2*d.*
554	Southern Nigeria, 1906	11*d.*
555	St. Vincent, 1906–7	2*d.*
556	Basutoland, 1906-7	3*d.*
557	East Africa Protectorate	3*d.*
558	Uganda Protectorate	2*d.*
559	Swaziland, 1906-7	1*d.*
560	St. Helena, 1907	3½*d.*
561	Ceylon, 1907	3*d.*
562	Falkland Islands, 1907	1½*d.*
563	Gibraltar, 1907	1½*d.*
564	Ashanti, 1907	2*d.*
565	Report of the Colonial Survey Committee, 1907-8—Surveys of British Africa, Ceylon, and the Federated Malay States	1*s.* 10*d.*
566	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, 1907	2*d.*
567	Seychelles, 1907...	2½*d.*
568	Bermuda, 1907	2*d.*
569	Weihaiwei, 1907	1½*d.*
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571	Malta, 1907–8	2½*d.*
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573	Gold Coast, 1907	4*d.*
574	Nyasaland Protectorate, 1907–8	3*d.*
575	Bahamas, 1907-8	3*d.*
—	Cyprus, 1907–8	4*d.*
576	Gambia, 1907	2*d.*
577	St. Vincent, 1907–8	2½*d.*
578	Turks and Caicos Islands, 1907	1*d.*
579	St. Lucia, 1907	3*d.*
580	Fiji, 1907	2½*d.*
	Miscellaneous—	
45	East Africa Protectorate: Geology	6*d.*
46	Northern Nigeria: Mineral Survey, 1904-5 (Second Report)	2*d.*
47	Northern Nigeria: Mineral Survey, 1905–6	2½*d.*
48	Nyasaland Protectorate: Mineral Survey, 1906–7 ...	2½*d.*
49	East Africa Protectorate: Veterinary Department, 1906–7	3½*d.*
50	British Cotton Cultivation	2½*d.*
51	Southern Nigeria: Forest Administration, 1906	5*d.*
52	South Africa: Native Education (Part III.—Education in the Protectorates)	3½*d.*
53	East Africa Protectorate: Veterinary Bacteriological Work, 1907-8	1*d.*
54	Newfoundland: Report by the Governor on a Visit to the Micmac Indians at Bay D'Espoir	2*d.*
55	Cape Colony: Rietfontein Area	2*d.*
56	Turks and Caicos Islands: Salt Industry	2½*d.*

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The Governments of India, Canada and Queensland have established, in proximity to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, at 73, Basinghall Street, special offices for dealing with trade matters (see below).

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3*d*. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.; in Edinburgh to Messrs. Oliver & Boyd; and in Dublin to Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street. Copies may also be obtained from Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

Colonial Trade Enquiry Offices.

Canada.—The Canadian Government have opened an office at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., under the designation of "Canadian Government City Trade Branch." A Canadian representative attends daily to deal with enquiries and applications regarding Canadian import and export trade, and to supply information about Canadian matters generally. Personal appointments can be arranged when desired.

COLONIAL TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES—*continued.*

New Zealand.—A Commercial Department is established at the Office of the High Commissioner, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W., where information respecting the agricultural, pastoral, mining and other resources of the Dominion, and particulars concerning trade and industries, tariff regulations and commercial statistics can be obtained. Permanent exhibits of New Zealand products are maintained for public inspection both at the Imperial Institute and the Crystal Palace.

Queensland.—The Agent-General for Queensland has opened a branch office at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., where a representative attends daily to give information to enquirers regarding trade, mining, and all other matters relating to Queensland. Specimens of products representative of the pastoral, agricultural, and mining industries of Queensland are on view.

Victoria.—The Government of Victoria (Australia) have an extensive and varied collection of products of the State on view at the Show Room of their London Offices (142, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.). Lists of the Exporters of the State, with their Agents in the United Kingdom, and full particulars relating to the trade, prospects, &c., of the State, can be obtained upon application to the Agent-General for Victoria, at the above address.

New South Wales.—With a view to facilitating the acquiring of information regarding the State's products, the New South Wales Government have a commercial branch attached to the Agent-General's Department at 123-125, Cannon Street, E.C. A great variety of specimens is on view—typical of the mineral, agricultural and other products of the country. Full information concerning the Colony is given gratis to all applicants.

South Australia.—The Government of South Australia have established a Produce Department at the offices of the Agent General, Threadneedle House, 28, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., where specimens of every description of South Australian produce are now displayed. This Department will supply, free of cost, full information regarding the exports from South Australia of all sorts of produce.

Cape of Good Hope.—The Government of the Cape of Good Hope have offices at 98, Victoria Street, S.W., for the purpose of a Commercial Agency, under the superintendence of the Trades Commissioner, who supplies free information on trade subjects connected with the Colony, such as agricultural products, industries, trade, tariff regulations, commercial statistics, railway rates, &c., &c.

Natal.—The Government of Natal have established a Commercial Agency for that Colony at 26, Victoria Street, S.W., under the direction of the Agent-General. The Commercial Agent will supply, gratis, information on trade and industrial subjects connected with the Colony, commercial statistics, tariffs, railway rates, shipping freights, &c. Specimens of certain descriptions of Natal produce are on view.